Continued from First Page. on; and that on this hypothesis the attempt to fix any limit at which we could assign the commencement of this series of changes is given up. I am very anxions that you shall realize what these three hypotheses actually mean; that is to say, what they involve, if you can imagine a spectator to have been present during the period to which they refer. On the first hypothesis, however far back in time you place that spectator, he would have seen a world. A century, though not perhaps in all its details, similar to that which now exists. The animals which existed would be the ancestors of those which now exist, and like them; the plants in like manner, would be such as we have now, and like them; and the supposition is that at however distant a period of time you place your observer, he would shill find mountains, lands, and waters, with animal and vegetable products flourishing upon them and sporting in them just as he finds now. That view has been held. It was a favorite fancy of antiquity, and has survived along down toward the present day, and it is worthy of remark that it is a bypothesis which is not inconsistent with what geoconists are jamiliar with as the dectrine of Union; and that on this hypothesis the attempt to fix

present day, and it is worthy of remark that it is a hypothesis which is not inconsistent with what geo.o.gists are familiar with as the doctrine of Uniformitarian'sm. That doctrine was held by Hutton, and in his earlier days by Lyell. For Hutton was tranck with the demonstration of astronomers that the perturbations of the planetary bodies, however great they may be, yet sooner or later righted themselves, and that the solar system contained within teself a self-adjusting power by which these aberrations were all brought back to an equilibrium.

Hutton imagined that something of the same kind day go on in the earth, although no one recognized pore clearly than he the fact that the dry land is being constantly washed down by ram and rivers and deposited in the sea, and that thus in a certain ength of time, greater or shorter, the inequalities the carth's surface must be leveled and its high ands brought down to the sea. Then taking in acount the internal forces of nature, by which meaning become seated and give rise to new land, bees operations may naturally compensate each other and thus substantially for any assignareavals become seated and give rise to new land, hose operations may naturally compensate each ther, and thus substantially for any assignable time the general features of the earth night remain what they are. And inasmuch as here is no limit under these circumstances to the mecessive development of the animals and plants, tis clear that the logical development of this idea tight lead to the conception of the eternity of the vorld. Not that I mean to say that either Hutton we Lyell held this conception—assuredly not; they would have been the first to repudiate it. But by the arguments they used it might have been possible to justify this hypothesis.

THE THEORY OF CREATION IN PARADISE LOST. The second hypothesis is that to which I have reerred as the hypothesis which supposes that this order of things had at some no very remote time a udden origin making it such as it now is. That is he doctrine which you will find stated most fully and clearly in the immortal poem of John Milton, the English Divina commedia, "Paradise Lost." I pelieve it is alone through the influence of that temarkable work, combined with daily teachings to which we have all listened in our childhood, that this hypothesis owes it general wide diffusion as one of the current beliefs of Euglish-speaking people. If you turn to the VIIth Book of "Paradise Lost" you will find there stated the theory, the hypothesis to which I refer, which is this: That this visible universe of ours made its appearance at no great distance of time from the present day, and that the parts of which it is composed made their appearance in a certain definite order in the space of six natural days, in such a manner that in the first of these days light appeared; in the second, the firmament or sky separated, the water above from the water beneath it; on the third cay the waters drew away from the dry land, and arom it the vast vegetable life which now exists made its appearance; that the fourth day was desorted to the apparition of the sun, the stars, the moon and the planets; that on the fifth tay aquatic animals originated within the Yeaters; and then on the sixth day the earth tayer rise to our four-footed terrestrial animals except birds, which had appeared on the oreceding day; and finally, man appeared upon the oreceding day; and finally, man appeared upon the carth, and the work of fashioning the universe was simished. John Milton, as I have said, leaves no youts whatever as to how, in his judgment, these marvelous processes occurred. I doubt not that his immortal paem is familiar to all of you, but I should like to recall one passage to your minds in order that I may be justified in what I shall have to say. Regarding the perfectly concrete, definite conception which Milton had, what he thought had been the visible universe of ours made its appearance

like to recall one passage to your minds in order that I may be justified in what I shall have to say. Regarding the perfectly concrete, definite conception which Milton bad, what he thought had been the great origin of the animal world, he says:

The sixta, and of creation tast, arose
With evening harps and mathi; when God said,

"Let the earth bring forth sanl living in her kind,
Cattle and erceping things, and beast of the earth,
Each in their kind." The earth obey'd and straight
Opening her fertile womb, tecm'd at a birth
Innumerous siving creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and full-grown; out of the ground up rose,
As from his lair, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den;
Among the trees in pairs they rose, and walk'd;
The cattle in the fields and meadows green;
Those rare and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad heards upsprung.
The gransy clods now calved; new half appears
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts, then springs, as broke from bonds,
And rampant shakes his brinded mane; the ounce,
The libbard, and the tyer, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw
In bibliceka; the swift stag from under ground
Bore up his branching head; acaree from his mould
Behemodi, biggest born of carth, upheav'd
His vastness; fleeced the flocks and bleathar rose
As planta; ambiguous between sea and tand,
The river-horse and seal; crecodile. As plants; ambiguous between the control of the river horse and scaly exocodile.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,

here is no doubt as to the meaning of that hypothesis, or as to what a man of Mitton's genius expected would have been actually visible to one who could know and witness the process, the origination of living things as he describes it. THE EVOLUTION HYPOTHESIS.

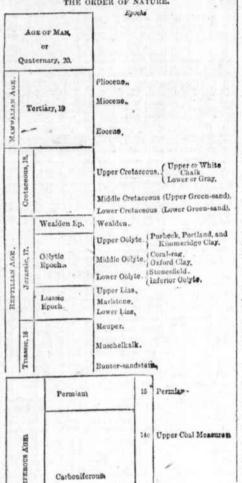
And then comes the third hypothesis, which is the hypothesis of evolution, and that supposes that at any given period in the past we should meet with a state of things more or less similar to the present, but less similar in proportion as we go back in time; that the physical form of the earth could be traced back in this way to a condition in which its parts were separated, as little more than a nebulous cloud making part of a whole in which we find the sun and the other planetary bodies also resolved; and that if we traced back the animal world and the vegetable world, we should find preceding what now exist animals and plants not identical with them, but like them, only increasing their differ-

now exist animals and plants not identical with them, but like them, only increasing their differences as we go back in time, and at the same time becoming simpler and simpler, until finally we should arrive at that gelatinous mass which, so far as our present knowledge goes, is the common foundation of all life.

The hypothesis of evolution supposes that in all this vast progression there would be 'no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say "this is a natural process," and "this is not a natural process," but that the whole might be strictly compared to that wenderful series of changes which may be seen geing on every day under our eye, in virtue of which there arises out of that semi-fluid, homogeneous substance which we call an egg the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of evolution.

There already suggested that in dealing with those three hypotheses, endeavoring to form a judgment as to which of them is the more worthy of belief, or whether none is worthy of belief, our condition of mind should be that suspension of judgment which is so difficult to all but trained minds—I have suggested that in dealing with these three hypothesis, endeavoring to form a judgment which is so difficult to all but trained minds—I have suggested that in dealing with these questions we should be indifferent to all a priori considerations. The question is a question of fact, historical fact. The universe has come into existence somehow or other, and the question is whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in one fashion, or whether it came into existence in

HUMAN AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL TESTIMONY COMPARED. Suppose that a man tells you that he saw a person strike another and kill him : that is testimonial evidence of the fact of murder. But it is possible to have circumstantial evidence of the fact of murder. That is to say, you may find a man dying with a wound upon his head having exactly the form and character of the wound which is made by an ex. and with due precantion you may conclude with the utmost certainty that the man has been murdered-is dying in consequence of the violence inflicted by that implement. We are very much in the habit of considering circumstantial evidence as of less value than testimonial evidence, and it may be in many cases where the circumstances are not perfectly clear and perfectly intelligible that it is a dangerous and uncertain kind of evidence; but it must not be forgotten that in many cases it is quite as good as



Cardontyfrous Korn			140	Upper Coal Measure
		Carboniferous	1¢b	Lower Coul Measure
			144	Millstone Grib
		Subcarteniferous.	13b 13a	Upper, Lowers
Devonian Age, or Age of Fishes.		Catakill.	12	Catikill.
		Chemung	lib lis	Chemung.
			100	Genesoe,
		Hamilton	10b 10s	Hamilton. Marcedus.
DEVONTAN		Corniferous,	90 9b	Comiferous Schoharie. Cauda-Galli
	Opper Silurian	Oriskany,	8	Oriekany
		Lower Helderberg.	1	Lower Helderberg,
*		Salinar	6	Salina.
DRATE			50	Ningara.
TERTE		Niagara,	5b	Clintonsy
of De			5'a	Medina.
E or A	Lower Silurian,	Trenton.	40 4b	Cincinnation Ution.
X AG			4a	Trentoh.
SILURIAN AGE OF AGE ENTEREBRATES		Canadian	30 35 34	Chazyo Quetiec. Calciferons;
		Primordial or Cambrian.	25) 26	Potedam, Academy/
		Archiean.	1	Archasa

You are, in fact, all aware that the crust of the earth, the superficial part of the earth, is not of a homogeneous character, but that it is made up of a number of beds of strata, the titles of the principal groups of which are placed upon that diagrambeds of sand, beds of store, beds of clay, of slate, of granite, and of various other materials.

On further examination it is found that these beds of soild material are of exactly the same nature as these which are at present being formed under known conditions at the surface of the earth; that that chalk, for example, which forms a great part of the cretaceous formation in some parts of the world, that that chalk is identical in its playsical and chemical characters, or practically so, with a substance which is now being formed at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, and covers are enomens area; that other bodies of rock are comparable with the sands which are being formed upon sea-shores, packed together, and so on. Thus it comes to be certain that each of these bedies of rock, of which a total of not less than 70,000 feet is known, that all these have been deposited and formed by natural agencies, either out of the waste and washing of the dry land, or else as the product of plants and animals. Now, these rocks or strata are full of the remains of animals and plants as perfectly recognizable as those which you meet with in herbann at the present day, as the health and plants as thousands of species of these creatures have been unbedded in the sand or mud or limestone, just as they are being imbedded now. They furnish us with a record which cannot be subject to any misinterpretation, looking at it broadly, as to the kind of things that have lived upon the surface of the earth during the time that is registered by this great thickness of stratified rock. The most superficial study of those remains shows us that the animals and plants which live at the present time have had only a temporary duration; that you will-find them and plants which live at the present con

MILTON'S HYPOTHESIS.

We now come to what I would call Milton's hypothesis-the hypothesis that the present condition of things has endured for a comparatively moderate time, and at the commencement of that time came into existence within the course of six days. I doubt not that it may have excited some surprise in your mind that I should have spoken of this as Milton's hypothesis rather than that I should have spoken so the surprise in the surprise i time, and at the commencement of that time came

testimonial evidence, and that in many cases it is a great deal better than testimonial evidence. For example, the continuent of the conti choose the terms which are much more familiar to you, such as "the doctrine of creation," or. "the Biblical doctrine," or "the doctrine of Mozes," all of which terms as applied to the hypothesis to which I have just referred are cortainly much more familiar to you than the title of the Miltonic hypothesis. But I have had what I cannot but think are very weighty reasons for taking the course which I have pursued. For example, I have discarded the title of the hypothesis of creation, because my present business is not with the question as to how mature has originated, as to the causes which have lead to her origination. Our present inquiry is not why the objects which constitute nature came into why the objects which constitute nature came into existence but when they came into existence, and

Assuredly in the face of such contradictory authority upon matters upon which he is competent to form no judgment, he will abstain from giving any opinion, as I do; and in the third place, I have carefully abstained from speaking of this as a Mosaic doctrine because we are now assured upon the authority of the highest critics, and even of dignitaries in the Church, that there is no evidence whatever that Moses ever wrote this chapter, or knew anything about it. I don't saychapter, or knew auything about I give no opinion—it would be an impertinence upon the properties of t

I give no opinion—it would be an impertinence upon my part to volunteer an opinion upon such a subject. But that being the state of opinion among the scholars and the clergy, it is well for us the laity, who stand outside, to avoid entangling ourselves in such a vexed question. So as there is a doubt, and as happily Milton leaves us no conceivable ambiguity as to what he means, I will continue to speak of it as the Miltonian hypothesis. [Applause.]

Now then we have to test that hypothesis. For my part I have no prejudice one way or the other. If there is evidence in favor of this view I have no sort of theoretical difficulties in the way of accepting it, but there must be evidence. We men get an awkward habit—no I won't call it that, for it is a valuable habit—of reasoning so that we believe nothing unless there is evidence for it, and we have a way of looking upon being which is not based upon evidence not only as illegical, but as immoral. We will, if you please, test this view in the light of facts, for by what I have said you will understand that I don't propose to discuss the question of what testimonial evidence is fo be adduced in looking upon belief which is not based upon with the first of your please, test this view in the light of facts, for your please, test this view in the light of facts, for by what I have said your will understand that I don't propose to discuss the question of what testimonial evidence is to be adduced in favor of this view. If those whose business it is to judge are not one as to the authenticity of the document or the fact that he it is bears witness, the discussions of testimorial evidence is superfluous. But one regards this less because the circumstantial evidence, if carfully considered, leaves him the conclusion that it is the adequate altogether, and cannot be adduced. And the considerations upon which I base that conclusion are of the simplest possible character. Whatever the flexibility of interpretation of Milton's views, it is quite impossible character of the whole who will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to the whole will be to deny that the kernel of the whole will be to alled to our cockroaches. There are to be found there scorpions of large size, and so similar to exist-ing scorpions that it requires the practiced eye of the naturalist to distinguish them—and even spiders. Inasmuch as these things can be proved to have had full life in the carboniferous epoch it is perfectly clear that, if the Milesus even spiders. Imasmuch as these things can be proved to have had full life in the carboniferous epoch it is perfectly clear that, if the Miltonic account is correct, that those huge rocks extending from the middle of the paleozoic formations must belong to the day or period which is termed by Milton the sixth day of the creation. But further, it is expressly stated that aquatic animals took their origin upon the fifth day, and did not exist before, hence all formations in which aquatic animals can be proved to exist, and which therefore lived at the time these formations were deposited, all those must have been deposited during the time since the period which Milton speaks of as the fifth day. But there is absolutely no fossiliferous rock in which you do not find the remains of marine animals. The lowest forms of life in the silurian are marine animals, and if the view which is entertained by Principal Johnson and Dr. Carpenter of the eozone be correct, if it is true that animal remains exist at a period as far antecedent to the deposit in the coal as the coal is from us, at the very bottom in a series of stratified rock, in a state called the laurentian strata, it follows plainly enough from this that the whole series of stratified rocks, if they are to be brought into harmony with Milton at all, they must be referred to the sixth day, and we cannot hope to find the slightest trace of the work of the other days in our stratified formations. When one comes to consider this, one sees how absolutely futile the attempts that have been made to run a parallel between the stratified rocks as we know them and the account which Milton gives one comes to consider this, one sees how absolutely futile the attempts that have been made to run a parallel between the stratified rocks as we know them and the account which Milton gives of it. The whole series of stratified rocks must be referred to the two last periods. It is of course futile to look in carboniferous rocks or to look in the miocene. According to the hypothesis of the sixth day, not only is there this objection to any attempt to run a parallel between the Miltonic account and the actual facts, but there is further difficulty. In the Miltonic account the order in which animals should have made their appearance in the stratified rock would be this: Fishes, including the great whale, and birds; after that all varieties of terrestrial animals. Nothing could be further from the facts as we find them. As a matter of fact we know of not the slightest evidence of the existence of birds before what are there indicated pointing to a chartl as the Jurassic, and perhaps the triassic formations.

OTHER FAILURES OF THE MILTONIC THEORY. If there were any parallel between the Miltonic account and the circumstantial evidence, we ought to have abundant evidence in the Devonian, the Silurian, and the Carboniferous rock. I need not tell you that this is not the case, and that not a trace of birds makes its appearance until the far later period

which I have mentioned.

And again, if it be true that all varieties of fishes and the great whale and the like made their appearance on the fifth day, then we ought to find the remains of these things in the older rocks-in those which preceded the carboniferous epoch. Fishes, it which preceded the carbonicrous epoch. Fasics, is if true, we find, and numerous ones; but the great whales are absent, and the fishes are not such as now live. Not one solitary species of fish now in existence is to be found there, and hence you are introduced again to the difficulty, to the dilemma, that either the creatures which were created they which came into existence.

pily for my purpose and my argument, that is wholly uncessential. But that the time was enormous, was vast, there is no sort of question.

We find written upon the record, and as resulting from the simplest methods of interpretation, the conviction that all that is now dry land has once been at the bottom of the waters. If I leave out of view certain patches of metamorphosed rocks, certain volcanic products, it is perfectly certain that at a comparatively recent period of the world's history that epoch which is there written as the createcous epoch—it is perfectly certain that at that time none of the great physical features which at present mark the surface of the globe existed. It is certain that the Rocky Mountain were not. It is certain that the Himalaya Mountains were not. It is certain that the Himalaya Mountains were not. It is certain that the Himalaya Mountains were not. It is certain that the Himalaya Mountains were not and no existence. The evidence of the simplest possible character is simply this: We find raised up on the crags of these mountains, elevated by the forces of upheaval which have given rise to them, masses of cretaceons rock which formed the bottom of the sea before those mountains existed. It is therefore perfectly clear that the elementary forces which gave rise to the mountain are subsequent to the cretaceous epoch; that the mountains themselves are largely made up of the materials deposited in the sea which once occupied their place. We meet as we go back in time with coustant alternations of sea and land, of estuary and open ocean, and in correspondence with these allenations we meet with changes in the fauna and flora of the kind I have stated.

But none of these gives us any right to believe, no

Stated.

But none of these gives us any right to believe, no inspection of these changes gives us the slightest right to believe, that there has been any discontinuity in natural processes. There is no trace of catechism, of great sweeping deluge, of sudden destruction of organic life. The appearances which were formerly interpreted that way have all been shown to be delusive as our knowledge has increased and as the blanks between the different formations have been filled up. It can now be shown that there is no absolute break between formation and formation, that there has been no sudden disappearance of all the forms of life at one time and replacement by another, but that everything has gone on slowly and gradually, that one form lias died out and another has taken its place, and that thus by slow degrees one fauna has been replaced by another. So that within the whole of the immense period indicated by these stratified rocks, there is assuredly—leaving evolution out of the question allogether—not the slightest trace of any break in the uniformity of nature's operations, not a shadow of indication that events have followed other than their natural But none of these gives us any right to believe, no of nature's operations, not a shadow of indication that events have followed other than their natural

and orderly sequence.

That, I say, is the most natural teaching of the circumstantial evidence contained in the stranned rock. I leave you to consider how far by any in-

cremstantial evidence contained it all strained rock. I leave you to consider how far by any ingenuity of interpretation, by any stretching of the meaning of language, it can be brought into the smallest similarity with that view which I have put before you as the Miltone doctrine.

There remains the third hypothesis—what I have spoken of as the hypothesis of evolution; and I propose that in lectures to come we should consider that as carefully as we have considered the other two hypotheses. I need not say that it is quite hopeless to look for testimonial evidence of evolution. The very nature of the case precludes the possibility of such evidence. Our important inquiry is, what foundation circumstantial evidence lends to that hypothesis, or whether it lends any, or whether it controverts it; and I should deal with the matter entirely as a question of history. I should not indulge in the discussion of any speculative probabilities. I should not attempt to show that nature is mintelligible unless we adopt some such hypothesis—for any-

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Recoort House—The Hon, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts... Futh Aseane Hotel—Postmaster-General James Sa, Tyner, Senator A. H. Cragin of New-Hampshire, Junes Sa, Tyner, Senator A. H. Cragin of New-Hampshire, Junes Sa, Tyner, Senator A. H. Cragin of New-Hampshire, Junes Canalina Treasurer at Boston, and ex-Congressmen O. B. Mattison of Usia.

Mattison of Usia.

Medininter Hotel—Secretary of State John Bigels, Hotel—Gen, Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Arroy... M. Nicholison of Education of Samuel Poster of Washington. Metro-Bigels, Hotel—Gen, Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Arroy... M. Nicholison Hotel—Congressman Thomas C. Platt of Ovego, N. Y., the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, and Adjt. Gen, James A. Curningham of Massachusetts... Hofman fivue—George W. Wurtz, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Rome... Windsur Hotel—Gen. A. G. Archhad of Nova Scotla, Hearty G. Parker of Boston, and John Knapp of The St, Louis Republican... Holes Bransieck—Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townseed and Gen. J. B. Stonehouse of Albany... Receiver of the Chicago, Banville and Vincennes Railway Company... New York Hotel—Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina.

NEW-YORK CLAY.

Social groups again fill club house windows. Sunday is a fast day with the animals in Central Park menagerie.

Six ocean steamships from Europe arrived The Pelham coach began running on its Fall

Peter Cooper called on Mayor Wickham yes-erday at the City biatt.

Peddlers of spitz and poodle dogs are again numerous on Broat way.

The north side of St. Paul's churchyard

aks weed-grown and neglected. The number of emigrants who arrived at this port last week was 1,099. One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. has been repayed and is again open for travel.

There were 76 prisoners sent to the Penitentiary on Ellackwell's Island last week.

There was a daily increase of 100 persons at the reading-rooms of city ibrance-hast week.

A new time-table took effect upon the New-York Central and Hudson Elver Railroad yesterday.

A new hospital, called the Hahnemann, is to be built on Sixty-seventi-st., at a cost of 865,000.

City Chamberlain Tappan reports a balance

One of the incidents of Sunday's storm was the breaking ap of a colony of dock rats at the Hertford pier on the East River. As fast us the rising this drove the autmals from their holes the street urenins killed them with stones.

The 5th Regiment, N. G., spent the day in Hoboken yesterday. The 9th New Jersey Regiment received and escorted the visitors through the principal streets, both regiments being reviewed by Mayor Kussell. The rest of the day was spent at Schützen Park in sheeting for prizes and dancing. The flags flying at half-mast over the Grand

Central Depot yesterday morning, as a mark of respect to the late John T. Shelton, reasurer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, caused no little ex-citement in the neighborhood, the impression prevailing that Commedore Vanderbilt had died. The Central Bund of the German Young Men's Christian Associations in this city met last even-ing in the Association Building at Twenty-third-st, and Fourth-ave. Devotional exercises and addresses by President Neurbass and the Rev. P. Moeiling were fol-lowed by the adoption of a revised constitution for the organization.

ave, sewer by the Park Commissioners some time ago, Controller Green claimed that there was an illegality i, opening the box containing the bids before his arrival an the meeting. He appealed to the Corporation Counselt who has now given his opinion that there was nothing illegal or irregular in the action of the commissioners, and that Mr. Green's objection was not well taken.

The commission recently appointed by Congress to inquire into the changes that have taken place in the relative values of gold and silver, held another informal session yesterday. The entire business of the commission thus far has been directed toward the selection of experts. No appointments have yet been made. As a report is not expected before Jan. 15, the commission will use all the time necessary to complete its membership.

In addition to the 100,000 tons of Pittston coal which the Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at suction to-morrow, at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallrond Company will sell 100,000 tons of Scrauton coal at No. 28 Exchange-pince on Sept. 27. This makes the 13645 auction sale for the latter company. It is undershood to be the intention of the company to continue these auction sales on the last Wednesday of each month.

At a meeting of the American Mining Board of this city yesterday afternoon, in the Drexel Building, the Executive Committee was empowered to remove all

At a meeting of the American Mining Board of this city restering afternoon, in the Drexel Suiding, See Executive Committee was empowered to remove all restrictions as to the classes of stocks in which the board shall deal, and to reorganize the board under the Limited Liability act, passed in 1875. The board has leased rooms at Nassu: and Pine-sts, formerly occupied by the banking firm of Duncau, Sherman & Co., and it is expected that the first call of stocks, on Oct. 2, will be made there.

The semi-annual meeting of the German The semi-annual meeting of the German Mutual Assistance Society for Whitows and Orphans was held hat evening, in the St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, at Broome and Erizabeth-sts. Theodor Faber of Clevelind, Ohlo, presided. The semi-annual report of the society stated that the entire amount now in the treasury was \$62,500. The society has 168 widows and seven orphans under its cure. In this work, during the past six months, \$3,604 50 have been expended. The society was founded in 1836, and has now 385 members.

The police captains of the city were called the police captains of the cry with data on Thursday it would be desirable to have from 600 to 1,000 policemen of the city attend the Centennial Fair at Palladelphia. The Superintendent recommended that the largest and finest looking men in the service should be informed that on "New-York's Day" they would be permitted to go to Palladelphia at their own expense, which would not exceed \$4 apiece, there being no police fund from white; to draw for such burnosss. fund from which to draw for such purposes.

No trouble took place yesterday among the No trouble took place yesterday among the longshoremen employed on the East fiver, probably because several members of the Steamboat Squad were present. The men engaged in the lower part of the city have been working for 30 cents an hour, while the men up town have been receiving 40 cents. Stevedore Holmes of the E. D. Morgan line determined not to pay more than the down-town rates, and some trouble was expected yesterday morning. Order was preserved, however, and those who would not work for the lower wages were ordered of Pier No. 47, where the Haze was being inhousted. Some of the old lightly remained and new ones were put in place of the malcontents.

BROOKLYN.

Arrears of taxes to the amount of \$11,192 86

were collected hat week.

The referee's report in favor of Mrs. Wood-hall's absolute divorce from Col. Blood was confirmed by Judge Dykman yesterday.

The body of a boy, about 13 years of age, was found in the Narrows yesterday, clothed in black rioned trousers and brown and white striped shirt, but without coat or shoes.

Edward W. Hart, age 16, fell 30 feet into the hold of the ship Baran Smith, lying at the foot of North Twelfth-st., on Sunday, and received injuries from which be died yesterday morbing.

The report of the commissioners appointed to acquire property for the Brooklyn Bridge, allowing

to acquire property for the Brooklyn Bridge, allowing \$20,250 for two lots on Front and James-sta, was confirmed yesterday by the Supreme Court.

JERSEY CITY. The receipts for taxes last week were

The butchers at the Hackensack Abattoir have strick in opposition to a reduction of 25 per cent in their wages.

John Snyder pleaded guilty in the Court of

Special Sessions yesterday to several charges of bur-giary, and was sentenced to State prison for seven years. Samuel Sutton, the colored man who fired as officer Thomas Bayler at the "Crow's Nest" en Sunday morning, was committed by Justice Keese yesterday on a charge of atrocious assault.

The Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company has decided to rebuild the Passate River Bridge of stone and iron, at a cost of \$20,000, to corre-spond with the new draw. The work will be done at

Albert Febring, a milkman, quarreled with Mrs. Catharine Burner, who keeps a greecry at No. 124 Steuben-st, last evening, and she struck him upon the head with a ten-pound weight, knocking aim down, and, it is feared, fracturing the skull.

NEWARK.

The preliminary registry for the charter electon will be made to day.

Albert Helleberger left his home at No. 32 Barbara-st, on Baturany, saying he was going fishing. He has not been seen since, and it is feared he is

WAVERLY .- The eighteenth annual exhibi-

WAYERLY,—The eighteenth annual exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society was formally opened at Waverly yesterday morning. There was a fair attendance, and the display of machinery, live stock, cereals and fowls was very fine. Freedent Grant will be present, it is expected, on Wednesday. The fair closes on Friday.

BRAYONE.—The dead body of a woman was found among the driftweed cast assore on Constable's Hook by

BAYONNI.—The dead body of a woman was round among the driftwood cast ashore on Constable's Hook by the storm of Sunday. The woman was about 35 years of age, and had black hair and gray eyes. There was a long cut on the forehead, clean on the edges as if made with a razor, and a cut on the back of the left hand extending nearly to the pains.

PRINCETON.—A special committee of the Board of Transland of Princeton College has chosen Prof. E. D.

Trustees of Princeton College has chosen Frof. E. D. Lindsay for the chair of Architecture and Applied Arts. Prof. Lindsay is a graduate of Harvard College and of the School of Arts in Paris, and is the architect who superintended the furnishing and decorating of the School of Arts in Paris, and is the architect who superintended the furnishing and decorating of the Fourtable building an Broadway. New York. He will be superintended the formishing and decorating of the Equitable building on Eroadway, New York. He will be placed in charge of the buildings and grounds of the college. LONG ISLAND.

JAMAICA.—Robert Manning, a colored man 90 years of age, in the employ of Abraham De Beveire of Jamaica, went to the tomato lot to hoe weeds on Saturday, and not returning at dusk, was searched for without success. It is feared that on his return he wandered in to the South Swamp and perished there.

STATEN ISLAND.

STAPLETON.—The body of a man, badly mutilated and identified as that of John Carroll, a resident of Clifton, was found on the railroad track near Sta-

RELIEF OF OPPRESSED LITTLE ONES.

A MONTH'S WORK OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRE

VENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

During August the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children received 85 complaints, of which 80 were investigated, and in 5 advice was given.

There were 28 cases prosecuted in the courts, and 18 convictions obtained; 38 children were rescued from cruel treatment and sent to homes or charitable institutions, 12 going to the Catholic Protectory. The amount of work done by the society has greatly increased within a year, and with enlarged powers it is expected that much will be done this Fail and Winter. The officers of the society are determined to do all in their power to break up two great cells. The first is the employing of children as beggars. When found thus engaged their cases will be investigated, and if there is bonest poverty no arrests will be made, but the children and families will be sent for help to some of the charitable societies; but if the children are used as professional beggars they will be taken under the care of the society, and the parents or employers will be punished. City Chamberhain Tappan reports a balance of \$1.007.508 36 is the City Treasury on Sept. 16.

During the Fall and Winter there are to be held in the city 30 evening schools, four of which are for colored children.

Well executed counterfeit \$10 bank notes on the Lafayette National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., have been put in circulation.

The United States steamer Plymouth left her anchorage of the Battery at 8:30 a.m. yesterday, and started for Philadelphia.

The new line to Philadelphia, via Bound Brook, amounes to-day a reduction in rates of fare to visitors to the Centennial.

The Loan Collections at the Academy of Desga and the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be open after this evening, from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

Undertakers who attend costly funerals provinc extra conveyances for itoral pieces. Two concises afternoon at the Clinton Hall Salesroons, Among the afternoon at the Clinton Hall Salesroons, Among the afternoon at the Clinton Hall Salesroons, Among the articles to be soid are six minimises, two of admiss and four of children, besides a number of skulls, ornamens, and floids from Peru.

One of the incidents of Sunday's storm was the breaking up of a colony of dock rais at the Hactford pier on the East River. As fast as the rising this drove

A visitor at the Exposition, dining at a French restaurant, needly intimated when his bill was presented that his boiled egg contained a chicken. The polite waiter said that he would have the bill corrected, and soon returned with a new bill, upon which the charge of 30 cents for "eggs" had given place to an item of 60 cents for chicken.

LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER for the toilet and bath. A delightful substitute for Cologue or Bay Rum.

MILE OF MAGNESIA in small doses is the most effective cure for cholera morbus and cholera infantum known to the profession. To be had of all druggists.

A FLATTERING TESTIMONIAL.

"THE GREATEST ANTIDOTE TO THAT FEAR FUL SCOURGE, CONSUMPTION, WHICH HAS EVEL FALLEN TO THE LOT OF MAN TO POSSESS."

DR. S. F. URQUHART—DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the efficacy of Winchester's Hypophosphites of Line and Soda. I have been afflicted for the last seven years with a hard couple, spitting large quantities of phiegm and corrupt matter, and, of course, losing flesh and gradually getting weaker.

I was advised by a friend (after all other remedies had failed), two months ago, to try the Hypophosphites, which I procured from you. I can say that, after using four bettles of it, I am quite another person. My cough is completely cone, the spiting, or wasting of the lungs, stopped, and altegotiser I am much better and stronger than ever I was.

To all stoch as are afflicted in the same manner, I would say try it; and try it at once, before disease has passed the effort of human skill. I consider it, under the blesshor of Heaven, the greatest antidote to that fearful scourge, Consumption, which has ever fallen to the lot of man to possessa.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly and sincerely,

ROBERT T. CAMERON, **

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA will cure Consumption and Pulmonary Disease. It has been thoroughly tested for eighteen years with unparalleled

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The importance of the healthness of the nervous system cannot be overestimated; its power over life and death and the direct bearing which it has on human happiness seems to be recognised; its capabilities, its qualities, and its powers; the importance of its healthful preservation, its moderate uses, the damper of overtaxing it, whether through thought, scady, or intense application in mental investigation and research; whether by the absorbing attention necessary to the conduct of complicated and mementous business interests, or by the excessive induspence of the appetities and proposalizes of the system. All these are proper subjects for consideration, as also the knowledge of what is mecessity of promptly seeking advice from an expert who, for a long series of years, has devoted his whole time and attention for this important department, to accurately determined dies of this important department, to accurately determined dies of this important department, to accurately determined the diseased conditions, their nature, causes, and origin, whether arising room the want of exercise, its irregularity or excess, and who, from his experience and practice, has learned edicisover at once the derangement and as promptly apply the remedy, thus avoiding the painfully slow feeling after the truth, accomment to the interpretenced and as annoying to the patient, who, very naturally, wants to know without delay what is the matter, the extent of the derangement, the probabilities of recoperation and the time required.

A struking example of the value of experience and practical observation, as well as the usefulness of the prompt, application of situally remedies, is found in the important statement, only a struck of a struck of the prompt, application, dept of the property feel and nourished by the use of certain systematic provides of the struck of the property of the repeated of the property of the repeated of the property of the repeated of the property of the property of the repeated of the property of the property of

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all dis-orders of the atomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, contiveness, indigestion, dy-peptal, billousness, billous fever, inflammation of the bowels piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a nestive cure. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
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